KING COUNTY WASTEWATER TREATMENT DIVISION

The Business We Do

24/7

Protecting
public health and
water quality,
2001-2002

King County
Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Wastewater Treatment Division

Clean Water

A Sound Investment

For more than 40 years, the people who oversee and run King County's wastewater treatment utility have been committed to safely protecting and improving water quality. That commitment is reflected in the mission of the county's Wastewater Treatment Division: to protect public health and the environment by conveying, treating and reclaiming wastewater and its byproducts. Division employees plan, design, build and operate treatment facilities to clean wastewater before discharging it to Puget Sound.

To help keep our waters clean, the Wastewater Treatment Division, or WTD, also enforces regulations to reduce harmful waste discharged to the system. It educates the public and businesses about ways to reduce water pollution. And it makes treated organic waste into useful products, such as compost.

To the WTD, success means clean water. It means honoring a commitment to keeping our region a good place in which to live and work. Success means our beautiful environment is here for future generations to enjoy.

This report highlights the business we do—from controlling the sources of wastewater to collecting and treating wastewater to reusing its byproducts. This report also highlights the ways we do business—from increasing our productivity and responding to unanticipated events and emergencies, to moving toward sustainability and being a good neighbor.

Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

In 1958, King County voters created the Wastewater Treatment Division's predecessor, the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle, or Metro, to clean up Lake Washington and Elliott Bay. Our achievements since then are a national success story. We cleaned up Lake Washington with new sewage treatment facilities that eliminated most raw sewage discharges. We designed facilities to meet the future needs of a growing region.

In 1994, regional wastewater treatment became a responsibility of King County government. The WTD, no longer called Metro, is a division of the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks. That department is also responsible for solid waste, water and land resources, and parks and recreation.

As the population has increased in our region, so have our responsibilities. We now treat wastewater for 16 cities, 16 sewer districts and more than 2 million people who live and work in King County, south Snohomish County and northeast Pierce County. Preventing water pollution is still the major focus of everything we do.

Of course, maintaining high water quality costs money. Our capital program includes the following: adding advanced treatment technology to our plants, reducing combined sewer overflows, and rehabilitating and upgrading our pump stations and piping systems. Our annual operating budget is about $96 million, and our annual capital budget averages $200 million.

Latest accomplishments

In 2001-2002, the WTD continued to fulfill its primary mission: treating more than 200 million gallons of sewage a day. We also continued improving the system, increasing capacity to handle future demand and improving our business practices.

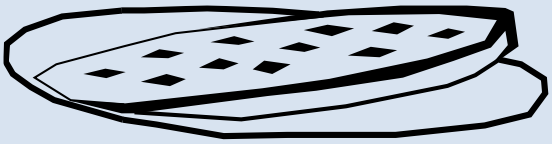
Beyond treating wastewater, ***24*** hours a day, ***7*** days a week, the utility is in the midst of carrying out a major initiative launched in 2000: its comprehensive plan for managing wastewater for the next 30 years.

The plan outlines in necessary improvements and expansion to deal with population growth in the WTD service area. Carrying out the plan will be expensive and difficult. But for the environment and future generations, the resulting clean water will have been a sound investment.

24/7

Partner with 16 sewer districts and 16 cities to serve 2 million people.

Source Control



What We Do

The Wastewater Treatment Division's responsibilities begin even before wastewater enters King County pipes and treatment plants. The WTD works with local businesses, hospitals and industries to restrict the type and amount of industrial waste they discharge into the sewer system. And it works with local cities and sewer agencies to reduce the amount of clean water entering sewer pipes.

Sources of wastewater include homes, schools, businesses and industries near Lake Washington, Elliott Bay, the Duwamish River and other local waterways.

What We've Done

Controlling Industrial Waste

Since 1969, WTD's Industrial Waste Program has required industries to pretreat their wastewater before discharging into the sewer. The purpose: to prevent businesses from discharging substances that can degrade the wastewater treatment process, harm workers, damage facilities, or reduce surface-water quality and the quality of biosolids and reclaimed water.

Industrial waste staff educates companies about pollution control laws and environmentally friendly methods for pretreating industrial waste. And they aggressively pursue companies that dump waste illegally. County staff can trace pollutants to their sources when spills occur.

Our efforts have been successful, reducing dramatically the amount of metals going through the treatment system and ending up in the environment. Our industrial waste program, a first of its kind in the nation, is a model for other communities.

In 2001, the program issued notices to 29 local companies for violating rules and regulations that control wastes discharged to the sewer system. But the program also gave awards to more than half the 149 eligible industrial customers for their excellent record of compliance during the previous year.

King County's top EnvirOvation Award went to the Boeing Commercial Airplane Group in Renton. The award goes to companies that have voluntarily implemented an innovative pollution prevention strategy, significantly updated their wastewater pretreatment equipment or methods, significantly reduced their water use, or significantly reduced the amount of waste they produce.

Reducing Infiltration and Inflow

At least 75 percent of the peak flows traveling through King County sewer lines during winter storms begin the journey as clean water. It enters the

Industrial waste staff works with companies on methods to pretreat wastewater before discharging to the sewer system.

King County samples the waste coming from industries to make sure it meets pretreatment standards.

Infiltration and Inflow - The Challenge

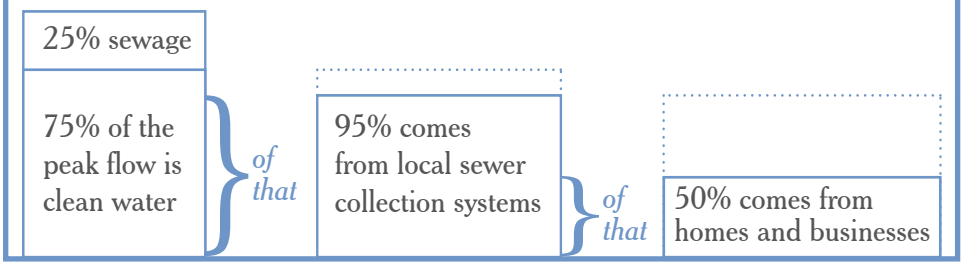


Chart shows the percentage of clean water treated at the South Treatment Plant during periods of heavy rain.

system through cracked pipes, leaky manholes or improperly connected storm drains, downspouts and sump pumps.

The county's Infiltration and Inflow Program is working to change that. The program is a partnership with local cities and sewer districts that actually collect wastewater from homes, schools, businesses and other commercial and residential properties.

Handling infiltration and inflow (I/I) of clean water into sewer pipes is expensive because it ends up being treated like sewage. Inflow comes from stormwater, and infiltration comes from groundwater. That extra water in sewer pipes also can cause overflows and require new, larger facilities to convey and treat the mix of clean water and sewage.

In January 2002, the I/I Program completed flow monitoring to identify the scope of the problem. The county is using that flow information in a five-year effort to develop a cost-effective program for controlling I/I.

275 miles
of sewer lines
countywide

24/7

$1.8 billion
planned in facility
improvements

What's Ahead

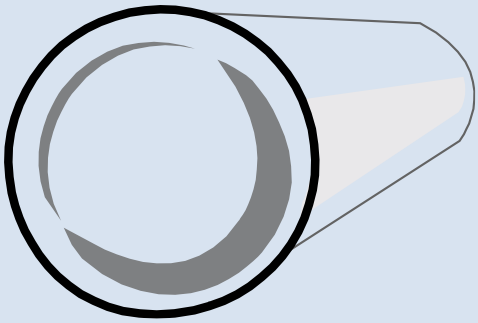
Repairing Leaks in the System

Working with local sewer districts and cities, the I/I Program is moving forward with 10 pilot projects to test rehabilitation techniques and costs, and determine what, where and when improvements are needed. And it's developing standards and policies for local agencies on new construction, rehabilitation of existing systems and system maintenance.

The pilot projects are in Auburn, Brier, Kent, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Mercer Island, Redmond, and the Ronald and Skyway sewer districts. A combined project to study manhole corrections will be conducted in the Coal Creek, Northshore and Val Vue sewer districts.

In 2002, sewer system evaluations (using TV inspections, smoke testing and other methods) were conducted to detect excessive clean water flows. Design and construction of various control measures in each pilot area is scheduled for 2003.

Collection



What We Do

King County is working to design wastewater pump stations that blend with or enhance their neighborhoods.

King County's conveyance system includes the pipelines, pump stations and force mains that transport sewage to the regional treatment plants. The facilities include the following:

- 42 pump stations
- 19 flow regulator stations
- more than 275 miles of county sewer lines.

The county's sewer pipes range in diameter from 12 inches to 12 feet, and the oldest was built in 1906.

But King County's aging system needs maintenance that includes inspection, cleaning and fixing to preserve capacity. Much of it built 40 years ago, parts of the system also need rehabilitation and replacement to prevent failures that could result in overflows or backups.

In addition, the Wastewater Treatment Division designs and installs odor and corrosion control measures to protect the integrity of the system and be a good neighbor. The WTD also must provide increased sewer capacity to accommodate population growth.

What We've Done

Reducing Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs)

The lush, green Puget Sound area is blessed with much rainfall. But in some areas of Seattle, that rain is a mixed blessing. Like many cities across the nation, Seattle still has combined sewers dating from the early 1900s that collect both sewage and stormwater runoff. During heavy storms, those combined flows are discharged through sewer outfalls into Puget Sound, Lake Washington, the ship canal and Duwamish River.

The WTD is working closely with the City of Seattle (Seattle Public Utilities) on a $140 million project to control discharges of combined sanitary sewage and stormwater now released into Lake Union and Elliott Bay during storms.

Depending on rainfall, untreated CSOs are discharged into Lake Union from 10 to 115 times a year. They are discharged about 50 times a year into Elliott Bay at Myrtle Edwards Park. When the CSO control project is completed, untreated discharges will be nearly eliminated—an average of only once a year at each remaining CSO outfall location in the project area.

Building Mercer Street Tunnel

The Denny Way CSO project includes construction of a 6,200-foot tunnel, new pipelines in Myrtle Edwards Park, two new outfalls in Elliott Bay, new pipelines in the south Lake Union area and a new CSO control facility on Elliott Avenue West. Construction began in June 2000 and will be finished in 2004.

Mercer Street tunnel breakthrough in March 2002.

Mercer Street CSO tunnel is 15 feet in diameter.

When the CSO project is complete, the Mercer Street tunnel will provide 7.2 million gallons of storage and treatment capacity for combined sewage and stormwater. During dry weather, the tunnel will be empty and flows will travel through the existing conveyance system to the West Point Treatment Plant. As flows rise during storms, diluted wastewater will be diverted into the tunnel so overflows to Lake Union and Elliott Bay will occur only once per year during extreme storms.

Adding Capacity in South County

With all the recent growth above ground in south King County, the WTD needed more room underground for piping sewage from homes and businesses to the regional wastewater treatment plant in Renton.

So in March 2000, the division began building a 3-mile-long sewer line serving south King County. Completed in May 2002, the new south interceptor runs parallel to a

line built in the 1960s. It is now one of the largest connecting sewer lines in south King County.

The 9-foot-diameter line increases the system's capacity to convey and store wastewater and reduces the likelihood of overflows. It also will help prevent backups into homes and businesses and into sensitive environmental areas.

In 2002, the $28 million project was the fourth largest active public construction project in the state.

This project is an example of King County's efforts to minimize detrimental construction impacts. The contractor is hauling materials from the site at night so the activity does not disrupt the surrounding commercial area. And the area over the underground tanks will become sports fields.

The North Creek Pump Station in Bothell is one of King County's newest facilities.

Building Storage in North County

Population growth in north King County and south Snohomish County is also requiring new construction: an underground facility to store 6 million gallons of excess wastewater.

Construction of the 200-foot-wide North Creek storage tank in Bothell began in November 2001. The facility, 15 feet underground, will be ready for use during major storms in 2004.

Restoring Lost Capacity

The division began a sewer improvement project in downtown Renton in November 2001 to restore lost capacity to the pipeline that carries wastewater from Eastside communities to the South Treatment Plant in Renton. Lost capacity was the result of repairs following the 1965 earthquake.

King County worked closely with the City of Renton and residents in the immediate construction area to reduce the impacts of noise, vibrations, truck traffic and street closures during the 10-month construction project.

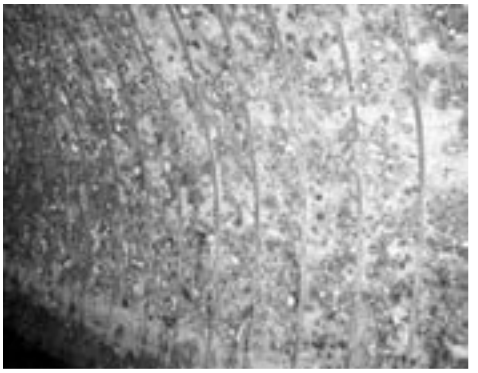
Relining Corroded Pipes

One example of system rehabilitation is installation of a new lining inside the north portal access to the Lake City sewer tunnel running from the Matthews Park Pump Station to the University District.

The new liner, installed in mid-2002, replaces concrete corroded by years of exposure to wastewater flows and hydrogen sulfide gas.

24/7

Sewer pipe diameters from 12 inches to 12 feet.



Years of exposure to wastewater and hydrogen sulfide gas have exposed reinforcement bars in some sewer pipes.

A construction worker applies part of the plastic liner inside a corroded sewer pipe.

What's Ahead

Cleaning Duwamish Waterway
Working with the City of Seattle, Port of Seattle and Boeing Co., the WTD is identifying sites for early action cleanup in the Lower Duwamish Waterway. The Lower Duwamish has been listed as a Superfund site by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. They plan to spend $8.9 million to clean one site in 2003-2004.

Controlling Lake Washington Overflows
The major element of the Henderson/M.L. King CSO Project: building a $45 million, 2-mile-long sewer line and tunnel from Lake Washington to the Duwamish River.

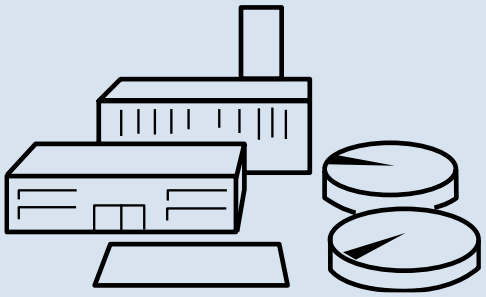
During storms, the 3,100-foot-long tunnel will hold combined stormwater and sewage until the flows can reach King County's wastewater treatment plants in Renton and Seattle.

Designing New Pump Stations
In 2002, the utility began predesign for a new pump station to replace an existing station in the Juanita area of Kirkland. The larger facility will accommodate projected growth in the area. Pump station improvements planned for Juanita provide an example of other improvements planned around the county.

The Juanita Bay Pump Station is next to a densely developed residential area across the street from a park. It's also near sensitive environmental areas, including Juanita Creek and Lake Washington.

So King County is working with the City of Kirkland and nearby community to get comments on landscaping and architectural measures to help the station blend with its surroundings and minimize impacts on neighbors.

Treatment



What We Do

The Wastewater Treatment Division operates two regional wastewater treatment plants. The West Point plant in northwest Seattle serves Seattle, north King County and parts of south Snohomish County. The South plant in Renton serves south and east King County, parts of south Snohomish County, and a part of northeast Pierce County.

The WTD also runs a small treatment plant on Vashon Island and two plants that treat a combination of stormwater and wastewater during major storms: Alki in West Seattle and Carkeek in northwest Seattle.

The combination of secondary and primary treatment at the plants removes up to 95 percent of pollutants from the wastewater before it is disinfected, dechlorinated and discharged into Puget Sound.

The utility operates and maintains facilities for conveying and treating wastewater 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Its complex systems need a highly trained, knowledgeable staff to ensure the most efficient operation and high-quality effluent and byproducts.

In 2001, the division's South plant earned a Peak Performance Gold Award from the Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies. Gold Awards are presented to wastewater facilities that meet all permit limits during a calendar year.

A lab specialist at King County's South Treatment Plant in Renton tests a sample of treated wastewater.

What We've Done

Siting New Brightwater Plant

To meet the needs of our region's growing population, the WTD began a process in 2000 to site wastewater treatment facilities serving north King County and south Snohomish County.

According to the Regional Wastewater Services Plan, the utility must provide 36 million gallons per day of additional wastewater treatment capacity by 2010 in the northern part of the service area. More than 60 percent of the wastewater treated at the new plant, called Brightwater, will come from Snohomish County.

adopted the plant sites and outfall zones along with a set of criteria to help further narrow the list of possible sites.

Developing those six candidate systems enabled the division to compare them consistently and fairly, especially related to cost and potential impacts.

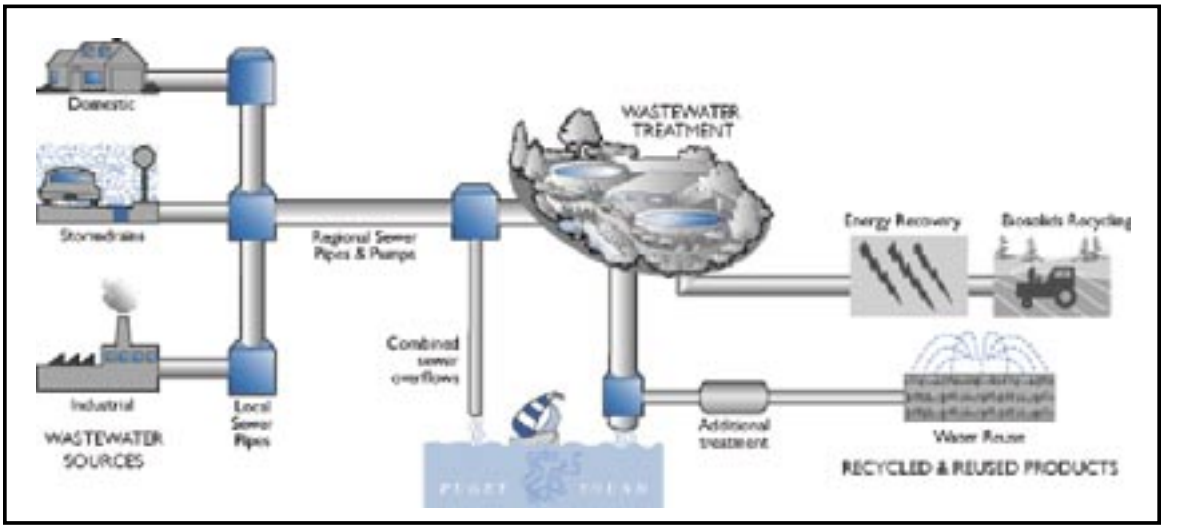


Diagram shows the wastewater treatment process

200 million gallons of wastewater treated daily

24/7

In 2000, the division worked with community members and leaders to draft criteria for selecting a plant site and identifying land areas to consider.

In 2001, King County identified six alternative treatment plant sites and eight alternative outfall zones in Puget Sound for further consideration. And in May, the King County Council

After consulting with elected officials in Snohomish and King counties, the King County Executive, in September 2001, narrowed the list to two candidate systems: the Unocal site in Edmonds and the Route 9 site north of Woodinville.

In May 2002, King County launched a formal environmental review process

called "scoping." During the month that followed, people, cities, organizations and businesses were given opportunities to say what they think about the alternatives, impacts and mitigation measures that should be evaluated in an environmental impact statement, or EIS.

After the close of scoping, the county prepared the draft EIS, which includes evaluation of project alternatives. It provides information about the probable significant adverse environmental impacts and potential mitigation measures for the project.

In August 2002, the King County Executive announced that three system alternatives—one for the Unocal site and two for the Route 9 site—would be studied in the EIS. One of the Route 9 alternatives is the preferred alternative for this project.

The draft EIS was issued in November 2002, followed by a public comment period.

The South Treatment Plant in Renton treats wastewater from homes, businesses and schools in east and south King County and parts of Snohomish and Pierce counties.

King County's two regional plants provide secondary treatment to an average 200 million gallons of wastewater every day.

The West Point Treatment Plant in Seattle serves residents and workers in Seattle, north King County and south Snohomish County.

What's Ahead

Deciding on Brightwater

The King County Executive is scheduled to make his final decision on the project after the final EIS is released in mid-2003.

The new facilities will be designed to blend with the community and minimize impacts.

Operating Small Treatment Plants

Built in the 1950s, the independent Vashon Island Treatment Plant had struggled in recent years with permit violations under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. And when costs swelled for improving wastewater treatment on the island, King County was asked to assume responsibility beginning in 1999.

Since 1999, the WTD has made interim improvements to the operation of the plant. And it began planning a significant plant upgrade, including additional secondary treatment facilities, for completion in 2005.

In 2002, the City of Carnation approved an agreement with King County for the county to design, build and run a small wastewater treatment plant to serve the growing city. Completion of the plant is scheduled for 2007.

Reclamation

What We Do

Recycling beneficial resources is an important goal at our regional treatment plants. The wastewater treatment process breaks down the organic matter, producing methane gas and a semisolid organic product called biosolids.

Used properly, biosolids improve plant growth and condition the soil. Since 1973, the WTD has operated a wide-ranging recycling program that uses biosolids in agriculture, composting and forestry.

The utility also treats some wastewater to a higher level and uses that reclaimed water to meet the water resource needs of the region's residents and environment. The division began investigating reuse in 1990. It uses reclaimed water in place of non-drinking water within its treatment plants.

The WTD works with local jurisdictions to reclaim wastewater for non-drinking water uses such as irrigating golf courses.

What We've Done

Recycling Biosolids

King County continued its successful, cost-effective and award-winning program of recycling biosolids in agriculture, forests and compost. The program established a secure long-term market with contracts for biosolids application.

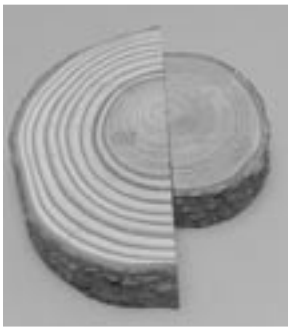
In 2001, 119,000 wet tons of biosolids were transported to Eastern Washington farms and applied to agricultural crops as a soil amendment.

King County also continued to monitor water quality of streams near biosolids applications sites in forests. In 2000, the National Marine Fisheries Service concluded that the biosolids forestry program poses no risk to chinook salmon and, in fact, provides an environmental benefit.

A new fleet of quieter, cleaner trucks is hauling biosolids to recycling sites in forests and farmland.

Reducing Biosolids Hauling

At the West Point Treatment Plant in Seattle, King County has lowered hauling costs by replacing conventional centrifuges for dewatering biosolids



These tree trunk sections show growth with and without biosolids as a soil enhancer in forestland.

with "high-solids" centrifuges. The new equipment creates a drier, denser material, and it reduces the volume of biosolids hauled from the plant to application sites.

Since buying a fleet of specially designed trucks in 2000, the Wastewater Treatment Division is saving an estimated $3.7 million in biosolids-hauling costs over 10 years.

In addition, the trucks are quieter, cleaner and more efficient with a larger capacity to haul biosolids from the treatment plants through neighborhoods to biosolids recycling sites. The trucks also enable the county to reduce the number of biosolids hauling trips through Discovery Park and the Magnolia community to an average of less than five trucks a day.

Renewing Forests with Biosolids

King County's Biosolids Forestry Program in 2001 renewed for five years its support for the region's Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust. That public/private partnership is working to protect and enhance green landscapes along Interstate 90 connecting Puget Sound with the Cascade Mountains.

The Weyerhaeuser Co. and the state Department of Natural Resources provide biosolids sites within the Greenway, resulting in one of the county's lowest biosolids haul and application costs. Money saved is used for environmental restoration through a logging-road elimination program.

Exploring and Increasing Water Reuse

Reclaimed water is wastewater that gets treated to such a high level it can be used for non-drinking water purposes such as irrigating golf courses and farm crops, heating and cooling, and industrial processing. Reclaimed water

is available year-round, even during dry summer months or when drought conditions can strain other water resources.

The WTD undertook projects in 2001 to increase reclaimed water production to about 2 million gallons per day. Those efforts included increasing water reuse at its treatment plants and providing reused water for Fort Dent Park and street washing elsewhere in King County.

Testing Water Reuse Technologies
At the West Point Treatment Plant, the WTD tested seven emerging technologies for reclaiming wastewater throughout the system.

In March 2002, the division completed the demonstration, earning the 2002 National Environmental Achievement Award for Research and Technology from the Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies.

Results of the study will be used to select the technology for reclaiming wastewater at the Brightwater Treatment Plant, a reclaimed water production facility, and other facilities.

What's Ahead

Reclaiming Water for the Sammamish Valley
King County is in the process of siting and designing a reclaimed water production facility in the Sammamish Valley. This facility will produce about 1.5 million gallons per day of reclaimed water for irrigation. By using reclaimed water, an equivalent amount of water will remain in the Sammamish River and groundwater.

The reclaimed water production facility will begin operating in mid-2004.

The Way We Do Business

Protecting our Financial Investment

The people who lead, manage and run King County's Wastewater Treatment Division are accountable to the people who pay monthly rates for treating wastewater from homes, businesses and other agencies. In carrying out its mission to protect public health and the environment, WTD must also protect the financial investment of ratepayers.

In June 2001, the King County Council approved an increase in the wholesale sewer rate that King County charges its component agency customers, from $19.75 a month to $23.40, effective January 2002. The rate increase was necessitated by rising energy costs, particularly electricity, and the need to stabilize the program's debt-service ratio and bond rating. The council indicated another rate increase is unlikely until 2005.

The council also approved a 60 percent increase in the 15-year surcharge that owners of new homes and businesses must pay to hook up to the regional sewer system. In October 2001, the council approved a method for calculating this "capacity charge" that raises the fee to $17.60 in 2003 and establishes other provisions to ensure that "growth pays for growth." These funds will pay for capital projects that increase system capacity.

Implementing a Productivity Initiative

Division employess in 2001 saved more than $2.8 million in an innovative productivity program modeled on the business practices of private industry. The goal of the program: to make the division the most efficient publicly operated treatment system in the nation by 2005 and to be competitive with the industry's best private operations by 2010.

Employee actions in the pilot program, called the Productivity Initiative, achieved savings in salaries and benefits totaling more than $1.1 million, and reductions in operating and maintenance costs totaling about $1.7 million.

The County Executive and Council agreed to allow the division certain freedoms and flexibility to run its business in exchange for meeting specific productivity goals and business targets. Any savings achieved as a direct result of employee actions are split equally between ratepayers (as lower fees) and division employees (as incentive pay).

Responding to Unanticipated Events and Emergencies

Reducing Energy Use

The County Executive and WTD management declared a state of emergency in December 2000 in response to the energy crisis hitting the West Coast. The crisis called for conservation measures to stave off potential brownouts, and it reduced energy use in a time of unprecedented high energy rates.

At the South Treatment Plant in Renton, for example, employees developed conservation plans with Puget Sound Energy that saved about 5 million kilowatt-hours.

The West Point Treatment Plant survived the recent energy crisis by cogenerating heat and electricity fueled by methane gas from the plant's wastewater solids digesters. And plans are to double power production.

Meeting Safety, Security Challenges

Regional and national events in 2001, most notably the Nisqually Earthquake and the terrorist attack on the East Coast, presented the division with unique safety challenges that forever changed the way it conducts business.

The division was reminded that protecting the safety of employees, public health and the public's investment in its infrastructure is without question WTD's highest priority.

In 2001, division employees showed their commitment to safety by responding to these and other safety-related incidents while also reducing the number of lost-time accidents from the previous year; enhancing their active participation in improving safety standards, plans and procedures; and designing and building safer facilities.

Moving Toward Sustainability

The utility is going green with a new roof on one of its wastewater flow regulators in Seattle. The new "green roof" on the Dexter Regulator Station is covered with soil and plants.

The green roof helps with stormwater retention. Soil and plants slow the speed of runoff. Water is stored in soil and then taken up by plants and returned to the atmosphere.

In addition, the green roof absorbs pollutants from rainwater, reduces heating and cooling costs, increases fire protection, increases sound insulation and improves aesthetics of the facility in a densely developed area.

What's Ahead

Converting Fuel to Electricity

The concept is electrifying! The reality will be electricity. And it will come from a new power plant fueled by methane gas, a byproduct of the wastewater treatment process.

At WTD's South Treatment Plant in Renton, a molten-carbonate fuel-cell power plant will generate 1 megawatt of electricity a day. That's enough electricity to support 750 households for one year.

King County will use the electricity to power the treatment plant. WTD's electricity supply contract with Puget Sound Energy calls for South plant to generate its own power by 2004.

Fuel cells offer significant potential for energy recovery. They are very efficient in converting fuel to electricity and environmentally benign, producing very low air pollution. And by using the electricity and waste heat produced in the fuel cell at South plant, the division gets a higher dollar value for use of digester gas than scrubbing and selling it to Puget Sound Energy, as now occurs.

Reaching Out to Our Communities

The WTD conducts various public information and outreach activities to foster an informed, well-educated public that understands the need for division programs and the public good that comes from them.

The utility conducts various public information and outreach activities including the following:

- A speakers bureau
- Community open houses
- Wastewater treatment facility tours
- "Where does it go when you flush" tours with Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation.

The division also actively involves public officials and citizens of affected jurisdictions early and actively in the planning and decision-making process for capital projects. Their efforts include the following:

- Providing information to help the public understand the need for the project, alternatives and solutions
- Coordinating public outreach with public notification requirements for environmental review and permitting
- Providing opportunities for public comment on facility siting and design elements, such as aesthetics, architecture and landscape design.

Available

24/7

King County Executive Ron Sims
206-296-4040
http://www.metrokc.gov/exec/

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800-325-6165 or 711 (TTY relay)
http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/

West Point Treatment Plant, Seattle: 206-263-3840
South Treatment Plant, Renton: 206-684-2404

For this information in alternative formats, call 206-684-1280 or 711 (TTY relay).

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Wastewater Treatment Division
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